

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW AMERICAN GENUS IN THE CHILOPOD
FAMILY HIMANTARIIDAE.

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The Himantariid genus here established embraces at present three known species,—the generotype, *Stenophilus coloradanus*, described below, *S. californicus*, (Chamberlin), originally described (1930) under the European genus *Meinertophilus*, and *S. audacior* (Chamberlin), placed originally (1909) under *Haplophilus*. The type of the new species is in the author's collection.

STENOPHILUS, new genus.

A genus of Himantariidae. The labrum deeply incised, the incision reaching nearly to the anterior edge. Mandible with teeth up to ten in number and with about six pectinate lamellae. Second maxillae with coxae completely fused, typically with an anterior median notch; claw of palpi straight or nearly so, smooth. Prehensors lacking chitinous lines. Tergites only obscurely bisulcate. No suprascutella or paratergites. No ventral pores present. Coxal pores numerous and uniformly distributed.

GENEROTYPE—STENOPHILUS COLORADANUS, new species.

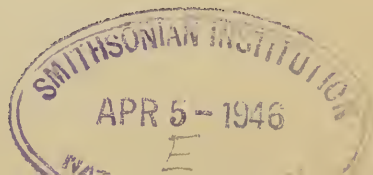
Differing from the European *Meinertophilus* in lacking ventral pores on the sternites and in lacking chitinous lines on the prosternum of the prehensors.

Stenophilus coloradanus, new species.

Body gradually attenuated forward, more abruptly toward posterior end. Pale yellow in color, the head and antennae not darker. Prehensors also pale excepting the claws, which are light chestnut.

Head of form shown in fig. 1, the frontal plate not discrete. Antennae cylindrical, the articles mostly obviously shorter than in *S. californicus*, with the last article a little surpassing the three preceding taken together. (Fig. 2.)

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Labrum with middle embayment large, armed in type with 13 close-set, large teeth as shown in fig. 3.

The second maxillae with coxae completely fused at middle line, without trace of suture; anterior margin of coxosternum notched as shown in the figure; palpi relatively stout, with claw smooth. (See fig. 4.)

Mandibles with six pectinate lamellae; dentate lamella with six teeth (fig. 5).

Basal plate very short, as wide as the head; overlapped by cephalic plate at middle, anterior border concavely excavated on each side as shown in the figure. (Fig. 1.) Prehensors nearly covered from above; claws smooth, when closed not attaining anterior margin of head; prosternum relatively broad, without chitinous lines, the anterior margin smooth. (See fig. 6.)

Second dorsal plate wide anteriorly and narrowed caudad, the succeeding plates of usual form.

Tergites bisulcate in middle region but absent or obscure in anterior and posterior regions.

Ventral plates smooth, without depressions, no pores detected.

Last ventral plate trapeziform, narrowed caudad. Coxal pores small and very small, numerous but not crowded, present over entire surface.

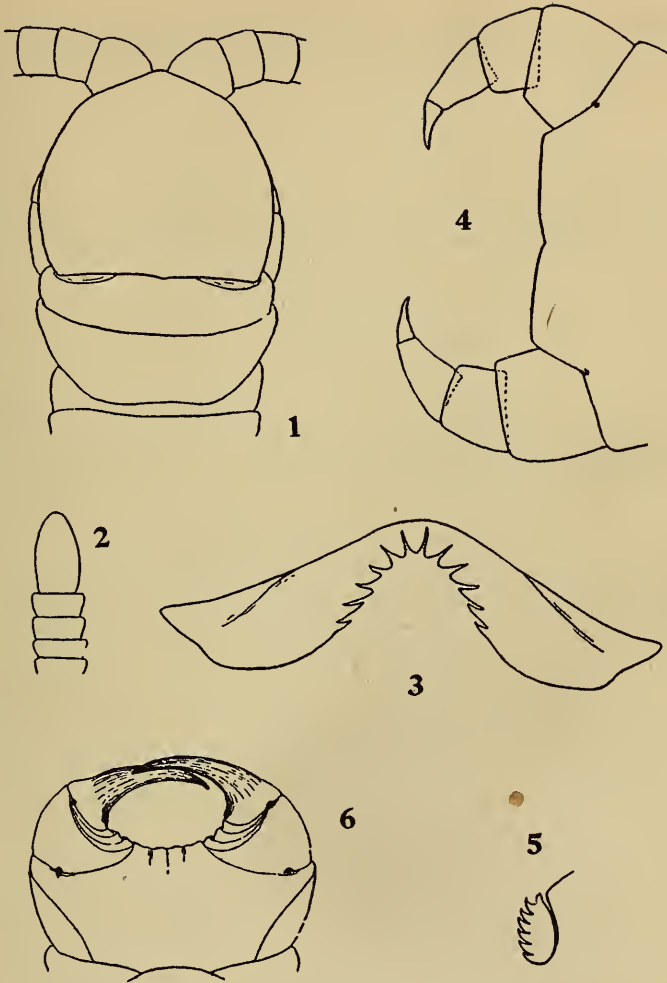
No suprascutella or paratergites. All spiracles circular. Spiraculiferous plates all free from tergites.

Pairs of legs in female holotype, 77.

Length, about 38 mm.

Locality:—Colorado: Mesa Verde. One female taken June 29, 1944, by Professor V. E. Shelford.

A smaller form than *S. californicus* (Chamberlin), with 77 pairs of legs as against 97, and conspicuously different in the form of the labrum and in its larger and more numerous teeth.



Stenophilus coloradanus, new species.

Fig. 1. Anterior end, dorsal view.
Fig. 3. Labrum.
Fig. 5. Dentate plate of mandible.

Fig. 2. Distal end.
Fig. 4. Second maxillae.
Fig. 6. Prehensors.

